

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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May 8th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 74, p.m. 80; Humidity...92, 76.

May 8th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 76, p.m. 73; Humidity...85, 89.

No. 8781

號三廿月三年子壬

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1912.

四拜禮 號九月五英港香

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TELEGRAMS.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

THE KING FOGBOUND.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
via Bombay, May 8, 1.35 p.m.
Received, 5.50 p.m.

Crowds gathered at Weymouth yesterday, despite rain and fog, obliterating the fleet, and were disappointed at the non-arrival of the King, who was fogbound for the night at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

STATESMEN ON SUBMARINE.

London, May 8, 5.15 p.m.
Received, May 9, 5.20 a.m.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Churchill to-day made a cruise aboard Britain's latest submarine.

HIS MAJESTY ARRIVES.

via Bombay, May 9, 7.10 a.m.
Received, 11.15 a.m.

His Majesty the King arrived at Weymouth in sunshine, though it was still hazy.

He sailed through the saluting Fleet, watched by the vast crowds on shore, and boarded H.M.S. Neptune, hoisting his flag.

CREAM OF THE FLEET.

His Majesty's visit inaugurated the reorganisation of the Home Fleet, the First, Second, Third and Fifth battle squadrons, valued at £70,000,000, participating in the manoeuvres.

MIMIC BATTLE.

The new 13.5-inch guns were tested, and during the afternoon there was a mimic battle between fleets commanded by Admiral Sir G. A. Callaghan and Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe.

THE NEW ARM.

The naval aviators made some magnificent flights, and four, steering by compass, picked up the Royal yacht most easily.

Mr. Graham White and naval officers made some wonderful evolutions in the afternoon, but afterwards fog interfered with the programme.

FRANCE IN MOROCCO.

London, May 8, 5.15 p.m.
Received, May 9, 5.20 a.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the French reinforcements to Morocco bring her total strength up to 43,000.

TELEGRAMS.

P. & O. STRIKE.

COMPANY'S ARGUMENTS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
via Bombay, May 9, 7.10 a.m.
Received, 11.15 p.m.

The P. and O. Steamship Co., in reply to a further deputation of various Seamen's Unions, reiterated the reasons why they were unable to comply with the demands made, pointing out that the real object of the Unions was the substitution of whites for the Indian crews, which was impossible in the tropics.

Anyhow, it would mean that the Company would then require 12,000 whites, while if the principle were applied to all British ships, 50,000 Indians would be displaced.

PRINCE WALDEMAR.

JAPANESE DECORATION.

(Independent News Agency.)

Tokyo, May 9.
Prince Waldemar of Prussia, who is touring Japan, was invited to dinner at the Imperial Court last night.
The Emperor conferred on him the highest Order of the Chrysanthemum.

JAPANESE HONOURS

(Independent News Agency.)

Tokyo, May 9.
Baron T. Kikuchi and Baron K. Kitagaki have been appointed Privy Counsellors.

KOOMBANA DISASTER.

What the Chinese Boy Said.

A somewhat interesting story in connection with the lost steamer Koombana, is related by Mr. Collins, the purser of the steamer Gorgon, which recently arrived at Fremantle from Singapore.

The Koombana sailed from Point Hedland on her last trip on March 20. When the Gorgon lay alongside the wharf on March 22 preparatory to sailing to Australia, Mr. Collins was approached by a Chinese boy belonging to the ship who said: "Big blow happened Ballaballa boss, big ship gone down!"

Mr. Collins scouted the idea and was much amused. But when the Gorgon arrived at Java three days afterwards, he heard of the missing Koombana, and the terrific storm in the north-west. All the Chinese in Singapore seemed to know of the cyclone occurring in the north-west of Australia on March 22, and yet it was not until March 25 that the agents for the vessel began to be at all anxious. "Sydney Evening News."

TELEGRAMS.

THE LOAN DISPUTE.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, May 9, 9.15 a.m.
Received, 9.38 a.m.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, Financial Secretary, is negotiating with the international bankers regarding the loan, vice Tung Shao-yi.

Improved relations between the parties are apparent, and it is probable that the 5,000,000 will be paid over soon.
The prospects of a final arrangement, too, are rosy, as the Cabinet is apparently agreeable to modified supervision of the finances.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

WONG'S SUGGESTION.

(From Chinese Sources.)

Shanghai, May 8.

Wong Hing is advocating the raising of a national loan and the President has directed the Cabinet to draw up a scheme and to submit it to the Peking Advisory Council for consideration.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RESUMED.

The President and Hung Hing, Minister for Finance, will resume negotiations with the foreign loan syndicate to-day.

UNREST THREATENED.

Wong Yat has created a great deal of unrest in the Shensi Province by actively advocating its independence. He has been warned by the President to stop or he will be dealt with by the military authorities.

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is reported that Chang Ping-lun will be appointed as head of the department to which will be entrusted the task of compiling a history of the recent happenings in China. "Shat Po."

TANG TO RESIGN.

Peking, May 8.

A paper published in Peking, which is active in its support of a certain party, is severely criticising the failure of Tang Shao-yi to bring the loan negotiations to a successful issue. Consequently Tang has signified his intention of resigning.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC REFORMER.

Wong Hing's proposal to raise a national loan has won the favour of many of the Cabinet Ministers, and Ha Ting-ching has been appointed to consult with Wong as to the proper procedure to be followed. "Ching Tak-chuen, formerly Governor-general of Kiang-su, and a strong supporter of Wong's proposal, has commenced to draw up regulations governing the issue, though he is at present lying ill in hospital."

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RACING.

THE CHESTER CUP.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
via Bombay, May 9, 12.10 a.m.
Received, 5.15 a.m.

The result of the race for the Chester Cup (Distance 2½ miles—left handed course) is:—

Rathlen..... 1
Clarenceux..... 2
Southannan..... 3

BETTING.

8-1 Rathlen, 7-2 Clarenceux, 9-1 Southannan.

The winner won by a length and a half; a length separating second and third. Twelve ran.

HOME CRICKET.

London, May 8, 7.20 p.m.
Received, May 9, 6.39 a.m.

England has beaten The Rest by an innings and 13 runs.

The South Africans beat Derbyshire by seven wickets.

Notts beat the Australians by six wickets.

Yorkshire beat M.C.C. by two wickets.

Somerset beat Sussex by six wickets.

DISEASE IN JAPAN.

Some Alarming Figures.

Despite the fact that the Japanese people are much more advanced in the matter of personal hygiene than formerly, the ravages of contagious diseases are steadily on the increase, according to a report made by the Metropolitan police. In the case of typhoid fever there has been such a great increase in Tokyo that the authorities are much concerned. During 1906 and the two succeeding years the mortality from this disease was remarkably low, but in 1909 there were 2,226 cases, of which 481 were fatal; in 1910 the number of cases was 3,655 and the fatalities 1,530, in 1911 the number of cases 3,142 and the fatalities 804.

Other Diseases.
The figures relating to other diseases, including dysentery and diphtheria, show equally unsatisfactory results, and the total number of patients from these causes last year was 6,134, the fatalities numbering 1,328. It is noted that disease of this character is much more prevalent among the male sex. The report points out that the districts where diseases are most common are Kanda, Kojikawa, Kyobashi, Ushigome and Azabu. It seems strange, says the "Far East," that such outlying and comparatively healthy districts should head the list, and the question arises whether the drains, which in the less crowded districts are more open, are responsible.

TELEGRAMS.

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

AN OPEN FIGHT.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
via Bombay, May 9, 12.10 a.m.
Received 5.15 a.m.

The final returns for Maryland show that Mr. Roosevelt has won by a majority of only one, this leaving his chances in the Presidential election as uncertain as before.

The campaign continues to be conducted with extreme heat and there is a definite split between the two Republican factions, so that two separate Conventions are not improbable.

MARRIAGE TO NATIVES.

A GERMAN PROPOSAL.

London, May 8, 7.20 p.m.
Received, May 9, 6.39 a.m.

A resolution has been passed in the Reichstag urging the desirability of a Bill being passed to validate marriages between whites and natives in all German Protectorates.

CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Opium Regulations.

The Commissioner of Police has issued a proclamation for the information of opium smokers reminding them that the duration of their smoking permits issued by the Anti-opium Bureau expired on the 30th ult. They are now required to report themselves to the police stations where they will make a statement as to their age, native country, and the quantity of opium that they smoke daily. Under the regulations a smoker is only allowed to purchase opium once a day and then only the quantity specified in the permit. They are also required to do their utmost to stop the habit themselves and directly anyone succeeds in curing himself of the habit he is to surrender his permit. The regulations go even so far as to require smokers to register their names and addresses and also to notify the authorities of any change of abode.

Wong's Appeal.

Wong Hing has despatched a long telegram to the United Provinces concerning the danger attending the raising of foreign loans. He says that many of the revolutionary martyrs died for the sake of their country, paving the way for others to overthrow the Manchu monarchy and he is afraid that their work will be rendered useless if indiscriminate borrowing is resorted to. They will be, he says, like Egypt. As a nation he claims China is poor; individually she is not, but unfortunately they cared more for their own money than for the good of the country in which they dwell. Had they kept part of the money which they had squandered in luxuries and devoted it to the good of the empire the nation would never have been so poor. He has made a special appeal to the rich to remember his warning and take steps to prevent the waste of their wealth and the consequent loss to the nation.

TELEGRAMS.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

ITALIAN CAPTURES.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, May 8, 5.15 p.m.
Received, May 9, 5.20 a.m.

Reuter's Rome correspondent states that the Italians have captured the Vali of Rhodes and a number of Turks who were endeavouring to escape in boats.

SILENCE OF THE MANCHUS.

"Pall Mall" Prophecies that Peking news will not be monotonous.

In private advices from China says the "Pall Mall Gazette" of April 9, we get some intimation of the possible course of events. The most significant feature of the situation is the silence of the Manchus. They have a League, and the Manchukuo Army is believed to be hostile to the new order of things. Its hostility is even directed against Yuan Shih-kai, because he has accepted the dictates of the Nanking revolutionaries. Yuan himself is believed to be desirous of resignation, and it is thought he may try to nominate as his successor Prince Pu Lun, who is so prominent in the line of Imperial succession that his selection as President would almost amount to a Restoration. It is quite clear that the Nanking Council do not share Sun Yat-sen's placidity. They are bringing a bodyguard of 2,000 infantry to Peking, and wanted to bring a whole division of the Southern Army. The Provisional Government is going to the solitude of the Southern Hunting Park—the Peking equivalent of Versailles—in order "to avoid dramatic complications."

We believe that the news from Peking during the next few weeks will at any rate not be monotonous.

CHINESE WOMANKIND

"Woman's duty is at home"

Dr. Lim Boon Keng is reported to have said to a Chinese audience:—"You must not listen to what other nationalities say of how badly you treat your women-folk by shutting them up at home and denying them the liberties accorded the women of other nations. The teaching of Confucius as to keeping woman at home is not the ill-treatment of her. You do not put a jewel in an outside place, but look it up in your safe! So, when we keep woman at home, we value and respect her rather than ill-treat her as others say. Woman's duty is at home, not in any other place. She, as a good mother, must be in the house to nurse and look after her children and other domestic work. If she were to neglect her home, who then is to take care of the baby? Confucius understands the weak nature of woman, and so strongly advises us to retain her at home, as male and female cannot mingle freely together without evil consequences."

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

Telegrams.

There is a more rosy outlook regarding the China loan question, the Cabinet being apparently agreeable to a modified supervision of finances by the international lenders.

Mr. Roosevelt has secured a majority of one in the Maryland primaries. Two separate Republican Conventions are now not improbable.

Rathlen has won the Chester Cup.

The Reichstag has accepted a resolution urging the need of a Bill validating marriages between natives and whites in German Protectorates.

At cricket the South Africans have beaten Derbyshire. Notts has overcome Australia, and England has defeated The Rest.

The naval review at Weymouth was delayed yesterday. His Majesty the King being fogbound at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

France has now 43,000 troops in Morocco.

The Vali of Rhodes has been captured by the Italians together with a number of other Turks.

At Weymouth, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Churchill have made a cruise in Britain's latest submarine.

Battleships to the value of 70 millions sterling took part in the naval review at Weymouth yesterday in the presence of the King. There was a mimic battle, and the naval aviators did grand work.

The P. and O. Company has pointed out that if the Union demands are complied with the Company would require 12,000 whites, while if applied to all British ships, 50,000 Indians would be displaced.

Prince Waldemar of Prussia has been decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the highest Order of the Chrysanthemum.

LOCAL.

The Secretary of the Shanghai Cricket League has written to Hongkong asking for a copy of their rules. The committee hopes to embody the best features of the Hongkong rules in those which they are framing.

A list of subscriptions to the Alice Memorial Hospital is published to-day.

Some remarkable evidence was given to-day when Mr. Justice Gompertz heard a case arising out of a claim under a separation agreement.

An extradition order was made to-day against Miss. Marian Monteith, of Shanghai, who was charged with obtaining money under false pretences.

FUTURE OF OSBORNE COLLEGE.

From what one hears (writes the Naval correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette"), the fate of Osborne College would seem to be hanging in the balance. Some time ago plans were prepared for a new college at Osborne to replace the present bungalows, but it is unlikely that that college will be built.

Recently it was proposed to remove the whole of the cadet training establishment to Dartmouth, and surveys were made of a site on the Kingswear side of the river. Since then nothing further has been heard of the matter, but the general view is that Osborne College is not a permanent.

It is also understood that a scheme is in preparation for founding a certain number of scholarships, open to general competition, and the holders of which will receive free training in the Royal Naval Cadet establishments.

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?GOING HOME?

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A Holiday
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to get
there that's
a holiday.

See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu (the Paradise of the Pacific) of California, of Colorado, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

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Every "travel wise" tourist takes the deservedly famous U. S. MAIL Steamers of the

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STEAMERS.-

MONSIEUR	27,000	"	"	May	21	1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	"	"	June	18	"

INTERMEDIATE.-

NILE	11,000	"	"	May	14	"
PERSIA	9,000	"	"	June	11	"
CHINA	10,200	"	"	July	9	"

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1912.

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "FOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain W. W. Tait, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and Kobe on the 17th May, at noon, to be followed on the 1st June, by S.S. "MUTTA," 1,611 tons, Capt. H. Carey, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "FULTA," will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 14th May, at noon, followed by the S.S. "PAZILKA" on 24th May, taking cargo and passengers at current rates. The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
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Telephone No. 215,
Hongkong, 8th May, 1912

Notices

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Thoroughly Renovated.

Excellent Cuisine.

H. HAYNES,
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Hongkong, 16th Jan., 1912. [55]

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PLUNKET'S GAP

The Peak,
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For Terms, apply to the
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THE TAIWAN RAILWAY HOTEL.

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EXCELLENT COUSINE AND
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6 YEN AND UP.

Unfurnished hotel. porter meets all
trains and, steamers. Luggage are
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guests.
Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [152]

Notices

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NETTING CUT TO ANY SIZE.
1 cent per square foot.
APPLY

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P.O. BOX 250. 3, DUNDRELL STREET. TELEPHONE No. 668. [112]

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OUR NEW O. B. BREW, manufactured exclusively from the finest
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Ask for the NEW O. B. BREW.
ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD., Hongkong.

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Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK
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Hongkong and China.

THE "KID" JACKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.,
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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911

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FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.
AUTOGENOUS WELDING.

repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks.
Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal.
Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.

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TIME TABLE.

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.	
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.	
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.	
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.	
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.	
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.	
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.	

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.20 p.m. every 15 minutes.	
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SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min	
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min	
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min	
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.	
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
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William Powell,
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Hongkong, 27th April 1912. [7]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

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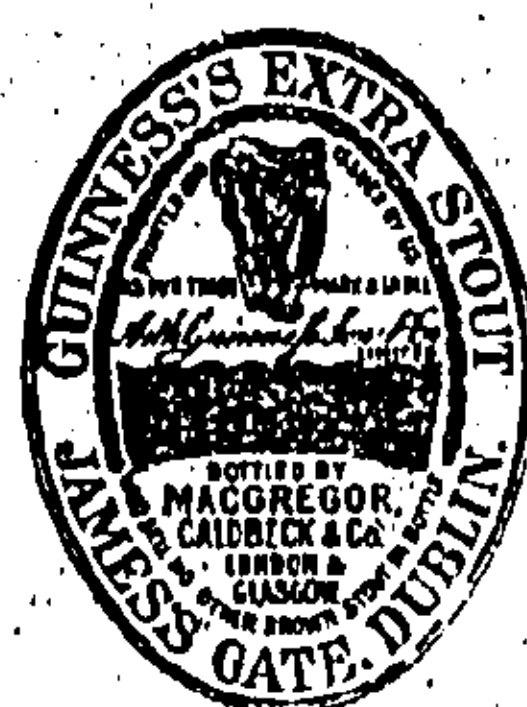
General Managers,
Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910. [5]

Notices

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Hongkong, 25th Jan'y 1912

[16]



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Can be divided to suit tenants.
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Hongkong, 16th Feb. 1912. [5]

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TWO and a half millions people
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PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRI-
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IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.
Treasury: H. C. GULLAND, Esq.,
Manager, International Red Cross
Committee, Shanghai.
Hongkong, 24th Jan. 1912 [111]

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

Daily Press.

Japanese Industries.

We read much now-a-days of Socialism in Japan. Although the word "Socialism" is anathema to Japan, circumstances have forced her to adopt measures which come dangerously near to the proposals of those following the dreaded doctrine. There is indeed a lack of unanimity among Socialists as to the ideal conditions to be aimed at, but certainly one section looks forward to the State being the sole employer, the sole capitalist and the sole profit-taker. When the country was opened to foreign trade, and Japan began to realise what advance had been made in material civilisation by Western countries, it was felt that to bring the country on a physical level with the leading nations of the world, it was necessary that this material civilisation should be absorbed as quickly as possible. Japan, however, was in the curious position of having few, if any, capitalists, and a total lack of experience. In these circumstances the only course to be pursued was for the Government to be both the capitalist and the initiator. Various State enterprises were therefore started, foreign experts engaged and Japanese sent abroad at Government expense. For a time Japan went to school and showed a remarkable aptitude for learning her lessons. Later the possibilities of the form of co-operation known as limited liability were perceived and private enterprises came into existence, some of them even running in opposition to the State concerns.

South China Morning Post.

More Whites Wanted.

There is no reason why one of the most conservative institutions in the British Empire should not stretch a point to meet the demands of their men on this occasion, demands which we are sure, will be warmly endorsed by at least nine-tenths of those who travel. It is interesting to note that the company is "willing to accept any slight modification of the existing system." When the law is altered, as will undoubtedly be the case very soon, the "modifications" will not be "slight." The Titanic disaster has settled that. The amendments will involve the carrying of a sufficiency of life-boats on the number of each with an adequate number of qualified seamen. It is unlikely that the British Board of Trade will allow the P. & O. or any other company to entrust the lives of white people to boats which, owing to a deficiency of white men, may have to be manned entirely by lascars. However qualified the latter may be as seamen, and however sober and conscientious they may be in the performance of their duties, their conduct in face of danger has too frequently been the subject of severe criticism.

China Mail.

The Imperial Trade Conference.

When the question of the Commission's expenses was raised at the Imperial Conference last year Mr. Fisher stated that the Overseas Dominions would gladly "pay their share" by which is meant that each of the Governments concerned would contribute in proportion of its representation on the Commission. As there are eleven members, six of whom are nominated by Great Britain and one each by the Dominions, the British Government's share of the total cost would be six-elevenths and the Dominions' share one-eleventh each. It is sincerely to be hoped that the results attained by the Commission will justify the great amount of labour the inquiry is certain to involve; the time it will occupy and the expenditure it will necessitate. We feel sure the best results may be confidently anticipated and that the Report which the Commission hope to submit to the Imperial Conference in 1915 will ultimately lead to important, far-reaching and beneficial results to the Mother country and the Empire as a whole.

THE PICTURES?

THE NEW PICTURES!!

THE BEST PICTURES!

AT THE

BIJOU

TO-NIGHT

AT

7.15 and 9.15.

R. H. S.

[344]

SCENIC RAILWAY.

The same as was shown at the
HONGKONG UNIVERSITY
BAZAAR, will be open to the public

from
WEDNESDAY,
1st MAY, 1912,
at the old Land Office in Queen's Road
(opposite the foot of D'Aguiar St.)

30 EXTRA FILMS 35.
Will be exhibited, so that passengers
may go ROUND THE GLOBE with
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OPEN DAILY, OPEN DAILY,
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plate made every 30 minutes.

FARE 50 CENTS

Hongkong, 28th April, 1912. [344]

TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams appeared in an extra published we went to press yesterday:—

MERIT REWARDED.

ABORIGINAL'S MEDAL.

Router's.
(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, May 8, 4.5 a.m.
Received, 4.10 p.m.
The "Gazette" notifies that the Albert Medal has been conferred on an aboriginal of Kopo River, Australia, for saving the life of a police trooper who was carried off by a current in swimming the river while conveying an aboriginal, who was chained, to the police station.

UNION FINANCE.

HUGE SPENDING.

London, May 8, 4.5 a.m.
Received, 4.10 p.m.
According to a statement by the Financial Secretary of the Northumberland Miners Association, the expenditure of the Association during the past two and a quarter years has exceeded the income by £150,000, which includes £70,000 paid out during the recent strike.

MINIMUM WAGE.

FIRST DECISION.

London, May 8, 4.5 a.m.
Received, 4.10 p.m.
The South Wales District Board, whose Chairman is Viscount St. Aldwyn, has given its first decision under the Minimum Wage Act.

The Board has granted underground labourers an advance of threepence a day.

NOT SATISFIED.

The men are dissatisfied with the decision, and a conference of the Miners Federation has been summoned.

REPUBLIC "COME TO STAY."

Chinese Tourist's View.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Peking Gazette," a well-informed Chinese tourist has expressed himself very confidently on the subject of the new republic. He said: "It has come to stay, and if anybody dares to become Emperor there will be such a great outcry that it will be in the interest of the whole world to maintain peace. That is the only subject which has kept the thinking Chinese together. Every party is agreed that the present form of Government is the best for China."

"I believe the government is quite capable of carrying on the government, and maintaining general peace. In fact, it has done so to a wonderful extent when you consider the number of people likely to give trouble in such a mass of population."

"The mutinous rioting of two thousand troops out of a million men now under arms in China is nothing. Then, consider the amount of bloodshed in achieving this tremendous change. It is almost unprecedented, certainly in the history of China, I should think in the history of the world."

"An Actual Revolution."

"Of course, we had an actual revolution. In Japan they did it by a Cabinet meeting and the passing of a vote, but, where people have resorted to actual revolution—well, take the history of the revolutions of the world and compare it with what has happened in China. We have arrived in China at a consolidated government at the end of about three months, and I think we have maintained as good order as any republic in the world, and better than most."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

International Congress of Chambers of Commerce.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—Permit us to call your attention to the fact that within a few days the business men of your city, through their commercial organization, have received a cordial invitation to join the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, the principal organization of business men in the world, and to send delegates to the fifth session of this Congress, to be held in Boston, United States of America, September 24 to 28 of this year.

The members of the Congress are anxious that your city have a large representation. We are, therefore, taking the liberty of addressing this letter to you, in order that you may print the facts in your valued publication at this time when our formal invitation is being sent.

The International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Industrial and Commercial Associations is an organization representing the business men of the entire world. The delegates to the Congress are of two classes: first, the official delegates designated to attend the Congress by the governments of the leading commercial nations; second, the delegates appointed by the leading business organizations of the world who are affiliated with the Congress. The purpose of the Congress is to facilitate the commercial intercourse of nations and to promote cordial relations between them. It strives to secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting commerce and trade by uniting the co-operation of the various nations to obtain uniform laws with reference to commercial matters. To this end it considers at its biennial sessions questions of international scope affecting business and business relations. The recommendations adopted by vote of the delegates are carried out by a permanent committee, the headquarters of which are at Brussels, and which keeps in touch with the constituent organizations and the governments of all countries.

The Congress has never before met in the New World. Business organizations in all civilized countries are being invited to send delegates. Following the business sessions, at which several important questions bearing upon international business relations will be noted upon, the delegates from all countries other than the United States will go on tour. A special train will carry them to several of the principal cities of the country, where they will be entertained by the local commercial organizations and given an opportunity to observe commercial, industrial and social conditions.

Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States, is Honorary President of the American General Committee, and Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State, and Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labour, are Honorary Vice-Presidents.

Commercial and industrial organizations in any nation of the world are welcome to membership in the International Congress. Each business organization pays a yearly subscription of \$10 (50 francs) and is entitled to name three delegates. For each additional delegate \$4 (20 francs) is payable. Individual members of a business organization may be admitted to the International Congress upon the payment of \$4 (20 francs). Only delegates, however, are entitled to a vote in the deliberations of the Congress.

The leading business organizations of Europe are already members of the International Congress, the representation from the great commercial countries being especially strong. The decision to hold the Fifth Congress on this side of the Atlantic has given a

marked impetus to the American membership in both North and South America. The leading progressive business bodies of the United States have already joined or will act upon the matter within a few months. It is hoped that South America will also be very largely represented.

Your kind attention and valued co-operation in securing a large attendance from your part of the country will be much appreciated.

Yours, etc.,
George S. Smith,
Chairman, American Executive Committee.
Boston, Mass., April 4, 1912.

THE YUBARI DISASTER.

276 Japanese Miners Killed.

The gas explosion in the Yubari colliery seems to have been more serious than was supposed, says the "Kobe Herald." A Sapporo message to the "Osaka Mainichi" states that almost all the galleries, including the ventilation gallery, have been demolished, and the office, the safety lamp store house and the ventilator room at the mouth of the colliery have been more or less wrecked. Six men who were at the entrance of the gallery were killed when the explosion took place. Two hundred and seventy-six men who were in the colliery are believed to have perished. Mr. Iwase, Chief of the Colliery, attempted to enter it, but the debris had blocked the gallery at a point 500 feet from the mouth. In several places, the flames were still raging. Such being the case he could not make a full investigation of the conditions in the gallery. The gallery was therefore closed.

Pit-mouth Scenes.

Many families of the miners, young and old, were waiting at the mouth of the colliery. Mr. Saite, an engineer, tried to enter the mine at the risk of his life, but he was unable to proceed further than the 3rd gallery owing to the gas that had accumulated there. As the pump which was at a place 1,000 feet from the mouth was destroyed, the 1st gallery (north) has been submerged to the depth of 2 feet. It is impossible to search for the bodies of Mr. Furuya and Mr. Kawabuchi, engineers, organized two parties to search for the bodies, and, with the ventilator operating, entered the colliery. By the night of the 29th, 49 bodies were taken out. They were all badly burnt, and it was difficult to identify them.

An Otaru message states that the colliery in which the explosion took place extends over a distance of one and a half miles. Several attempts to investigate the condition of the collieries were made but the walls of the galleries have collapsed and the search for the bodies is extremely difficult.

Some Bodies Recovered.

The cause of the explosion is unknown, but Mr. Muragawa, an engineer, thinks that the disaster was due to a natural explosion of gas. Up to the 29th, 12 bodies had been taken out. According to one report there is still much gas in the 3rd gallery (north) and several other places. The ventilator was damaged, but repairs were immediately effected. Bodies are being rapidly discovered. A Sapporo message states that since the night of the 29th, desperate efforts have been made to suppress the flames in the 2nd gallery (north) by shutting the mouth of the gallery, but it ended in a failure. According to the investigation made on April 30, 276 men, including 268 miners, 6 superintendents and 2 engineers were in the colliery and not one of them will emerge alive. About 300 workmen are labouring to reopen the colliery. So far 30 bodies have been taken out of the colliery. On the 30th at 8 p.m. another explosion of gas occurred in the colliery. One workman was killed, 2 were seriously injured and 4 were slightly injured.

"Aunt Malissy" said the small black niece to her spinster relative, "ain't it awful to be an old maid?"

"Aw, now, child, tain't so awful when you stop struggling."

HERE AND THERE.

Hostess and Guest.

An amusing story is going the rounds of the Paris Press concerning a lady in society and a famous singer. The singer was the guest of the lady, and she wanted to impress his services to entertain the guests. She feared asking him, and put off the dread moment until midnight. Then she took courage in her hands and made her request. The artist was not well pleased. "It is rather late," he suggested, "for music—and the neighbours." But the lady's reply was irresistible. "Oh, do not give them a thought; they poisoned our little dog." Flattered at being selected as the instrument of vengeance, the artist complied.

Velled Women Restless.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, writing from Jerusalem, says:—"We wondered what the velled women we met in the streets were thinking, and when we had the opportunity of visiting four Moslem families we availed ourselves of the privilege with much anticipation. The outcome was that we made the important discovery that the seeds of rebellion have already been planted in the hearts of those mysterious women behind the veil."

Actress and Kaiser.

Mlle. Provost has returned from Berlin, whither she was summoned to assist in the entertainment of the Kaiser, when he recently dined with the French Ambassador in Berlin. The young lady is deeply impressed with the German Emperor. "What a charming man the Emperor is," she informed a representative of "Excelsior." "He speaks French with the correctness of an Academician. He knows the principal parts of 'Chatelet,' which he learned from Coquelin aîné. His Majesty remained with us an hour. We spoke about the Comedie Francaise, and he knew that I had resigned. He is interested in the present fashions. He has a weakness for the straight skirt, but he despairs of robes a la paniers. He is a Parisian, I assure you." The Emperor, as will be inferred from the foregoing, spoke in French, but the actress being an adept of the German language, was able to address His Majesty in his own tongue. The Kaiser presented her with a gold bracelet, the French colours being represented in sapphires, brilliants, and rubies.

Children Eaten by Pigs.

No fewer than 2,000,000 infants die annually in fifty governments of European Russia, and in the Samara government the death rate, says Rauter, amounts to 58 per cent. Of four-and-a-half million children, over three million die before reaching the age of five years. A large number are killed and eaten by pigs in the absence of guardians.

Ploughing by Dynamite.

In the United States they are ploughing with dynamite now to such an extent that one manufacturer of explosives sold to farmers 500,000 pounds in 1908, 750,000 pounds in 1909, 1,500,000 pounds in 1910, 8,005,000 pounds in 1911, and the indications are that this one concern will ship 5,000,000 pounds to farmers this year. This method of ploughing was the idea of a Southern farmer, who found it loosened up the subsoil as no ordinary method of cultivation could do. The results were astonishing in the increased size of his crops, and so out of proportion to the cost of the dynamite that it rapidly became popular. There are to-day, says the "Weekly Scotsman," fully half a dozen powder manufacturers who are devoting themselves, specially to the sale of high explosives for cultivating the ground.

The "Tokyo Mainichi" has a poor opinion of the Government's diplomacy in China. Since the outbreak of the revolution, it declares, the Government has continually taken the wrong course.

THE GREATEST CANALS.

The greatest canals in the world are in the north country of America. By "greatest" is meant the most important in the economies of transportation, for those canals are not the longest or the deepest or the most costly, nor did their construction involve very unusual or spectacular feats of engineering. But in point of tonnage passing through them and in their influence upon freight rates throughout the country, no artificial waterways ever made approach them, even remotely. It is a surprising statement, but true nevertheless, that these important canals carry a far greater commerce in eight months of the year than is borne by the Suez Canal, the Kiel Canal, and the Manchester Ship Canal combined in an entire year. If the commerce of the Erie Canal, the Welland, and the canals of the St. Lawrence system be added, the aggregate still falls short of reaching the enormous tonnage floated by these inland waterways. It reached in 1910 a volume never dreamed of by the early navigators—namely, 62,363,218 tons, an increase of 4,468,060 tons over 1909. The figures that tell of the prospective tonnage of the Panama Canal, when opened to the commerce of the world, seem insignificant when compared with these. In fact, it is hardly probable that the commerce through Panama, in present generations at least, will in a single year equal the commerce of these inland canals at present.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S LETTER.

No Intention of Racing Amundsen.

The "Central News" correspondent at Christchurch, N. Z., has been authorized to make public the subjoined interesting extract from a private letter written by Captain Scott on October 28—that is to say, practically on the eve of his departure south. This letter, which, of course, was not written with a view to publication, indicates very clearly that Captain Scott never had any intention of racing Captain Amundsen to the Pole. Captain Scott says:—

We shall leave for the South with high hopes of accomplishing our object, despite the reverses of last season, but there is a chance that we may not catch the ship, and we have decided to arrange for her return in 1913. I am fully alive to the complication in the situation arising out of Amundsen's presence in the Antarctic, but, as any attempt at a race might have been fatal to our chance of getting to the Pole at all, I decided long ago to do exactly as I should have done had Amundsen not been here. If he gets to the Pole he will be bound to do it rapidly with dogs, and one foresees that success will justify him. Anyway he is taking a big risk, and if he gets through he will have deserved his luck. Meanwhile you may be sure that we are doing the best we can to carry out our plans.

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Hongkong, 7th May, 1912. [360]

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1912.

TOO SUSPICIOUS.

The question of Britain securing a re-arrangement of the frontier which separates China proper from the New Territories is by no means a new one, but it has recently been revived in a rather unfortunate manner. A report has been going the rounds through the medium of the native Press that Britain intends making the extension of the Territories a condition precedent to her formal recognition of the Chinese Republic, and naturally enough such a statement has aroused the ire of prominent Chinese bodies in Kwangtung, who urge that the matter be brought to the notice of President Yuan Shih-kai with a hope that he may turn down the demand, as they fear such a step would mean the beginning of the partition of China. The idea that Britain would permit such a comparatively trifling matter as the readjustment of this little frontier to stand in the way of her recognition of the new Republic is too absurd to be seriously entertained, and it is at any rate comforting to feel that the foolish story has originated, not in the British Press, but from Chinese sources.

In these days the Chinese are far too apt to read into every silly rumour which has to do with matters affecting East and West a sinister motive on the part of foreign Powers. But it is surely late in the day now to revive the old cry of territorial aggrandisement by Britain or any other of the great Powers, all of whom realise the supreme necessity of preserving the integrity of China at all costs. Britain certainly has no ulterior designs in South China, and we should have thought the Chinese were sensible enough to have realised this long since, especially in view of her more than patient mood exhibited during the constant interference with her interests recently in West River incidents. It may be that for purposes of expediency, which would be of distinct advantage to either party, a revision of the New Territories boundary is desirable. A narrow stream across which robbers and pirates can literally skip is obviously a most unsatisfactory frontier line, especially when a magnificent range of hills is easily available for the purpose. Owing to the easy facilities afforded by the present boundary for robbers to cross into British territory, commit a raid, and then hurriedly retreat to their own soil again, the little town of San Chun, just over the border, has become a regular hot-bed of thieves and out-throats, and rumour has it that the inhabitants of the place have more than once petitioned the Hongkong Government to take the place over and so rid them of the constant danger within their gates.

The difficulty at the present time, however, is to get the Chinese to view questions affecting their own country in an unbiased and dispassionate spirit. But when they begin to compose themselves somewhat, perhaps it will be possible for them to dissociate little matters of this kind from larger issues, and to avoid the temptation of making mountains out of mole-hills.

DAY BY DAY.

Knowledge will not be acquired without pains and application.

Leaving for America.

Mr. W. D. Kraft, of the Standard Oil Co., and Mrs. Kraft are leaving for America by the Nippon Maru, May 28.

A Big Conflagration.

The damage done by the recent conflagration at Matsumoto, Shinano province, Japan, already reported, is now estimated to exceed ¥1,100,000.

Kipling's Possible Visit.

According to the "Straits Echo" there is a likelihood that Rudyard Kipling will visit the Philippines late this year, as the guest of Governor-General Forbes.

Yuan Wants European Dress.

A Chinese paper announces that President Yuan intends to adopt a national costume after the European and American fashion. A majority of the high officials oppose the idea, however, and the decision has been postponed.

Suit Against Tod Sloan.

Miss Julia Sanderson, the actress, has filed a suit for divorce against her husband, Tod Sloan, who is at present living at Maison Lafayette in France. Miss Sanderson appeared with great success in "The Arcadians."

1,000,000 New Stamps for S Africa.

South Africa is inviting tenders for the printing of its new stamps. The contract will be for five years, and it is calculated that a supply of about 1,000,000,000 stamps per annum will be called for.

Chief of Commercial Bureau.

The "Peking Daily News" reports that Mr. Jao Pao-shu is the Chief now of the Commercial Bureau of the Waichiao Pu. He has had many years of experience with the affairs of the bureau and is regarded as one of the best documentary writers in China.

Railway Trespassers.

Two men were charged before Mr. Melbourne at the magistracy this morning with trespassing on the property of the Canton Kowloon Railway. They went into the Shatin Tunnel at the south end and were caught as they emerged from the other end. They were each fined \$10.

Captain Transferred.

Captain S. J. Payne, who has been in the Far East for a number of years and is known to a wide circle of friends has been transferred from the Yatshing to the Suisang (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) which has been chartered by the British India Company to ply between Calcutta and Japan.

Not a Liberal Returned.

Complete returns of the polling for the Legislature of British Columbia show that not a single Liberal has been elected. The new House will consist of forty Conservatives and two Socialists, the latter representing coal-mining districts. The contest turned chiefly on the proposals of the McBride Government for a great increase in railway mileage and throughout the province.

Profiting by the Recent Coal Strike.

How many people have made money out of the coal strike asks the "Pall Mall Gazette." To the brief list must be added the tramway and bus companies, who have gained both by the reduced railway services and the suspension of the by-laws against overcrowding. One week's receipts of the London General Omnibus Company show an increase of nearly £15,000, on those for the corresponding week of last year.

Proposed Line from Hongkong to New York.

The United States Government proposes to prohibit vessels, owned wholly or in part by railway companies, from passing through the Panama Canal, with the result that, until the decision of legislators is known, progress in more than one project of importance is suspended. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for instance, which is controlled by the Southern Pacific Railway, has, it is stated, already received tenders for the construction of four boats of about 40,000 tons each to run between New York and Hongkong via the Canal, but of course the contracts cannot yet be placed, and may indeed never reach the slipways.—"L. & O. Express."

Dead Bodies.

There were four dead bodies found in the open yesterday. Two came from Wanchai, one of which was a case of plague, while one was picked up in the Harbour and the other at Tsimshui.

Rogues and Vagabonds.

John Allen a seaman, and Peter Segura were charged at the Magistracy this morning, with being rogues and vagabonds. They were remanded to the house of detention.

The Cigarette Collector.

For being in unlawful possession of ten packets of cigarettes in the Canton Road, Kowloon a Chinese was fined \$5 or in default ten days' hard labour at the Police Court today.

Madame Lou.

The reason why Mr. Lou Tsong-tsang goes to Belgium before he returns to Peking to assume charge of his new post is that his wife is a Belgian and he escorts her to her people there before embarking on his home trip.—"The Min Su Pao."

Undesirables.

In all ninety-eight undesirables arrived to be dealt with by the police by the s.s. Derwent today while another batch came by the s.s. Arratoon Apar numbering twenty-two. The large batch came from Saigon. They are all passed on to their native districts.

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST A LADY.

Miss Monteith in Court.

At the Magistracy this afternoon Mr. E. A. Irving took the case in which Miss Marian Monteith, a lady, who was residing at the Peak Hotel, was charged under an extradition warrant with obtaining money under false pretences within the jurisdiction of Shanghai.

Mr. Shenton of Messrs. Deacon Looker and Deacon appeared for the defendant.

A detective sergeant of the Shanghai Police, produced a warrant, signed by a Shanghai Magistrate.

Mr. Irving: Is the lady in court—the lady mentioned in the warrant?—I believe so.

Mr. Shenton:—You don't know Miss Monteith?—No.

You have never seen her before?—No.

And you don't know whether she is the lady mentioned in the warrant?—No.

As a matter of fact, there is another Miss Monteith in Shanghai?—Yes.

The name initials?—Yes M. Monteith.

Sergt. T. Murphy of the Hongkong Police spoke to executing the provisional warrant. He did not know whether she was the Miss Monteith mentioned in the warrant, though she answered the description sent down from Shanghai.

The Magistrate:—Have you anything to say Mr. Shenton?—No your worship.

Are you raising the point that the defendant is not the person mentioned in the warrant?—No your worship, I simply want it to appear on the depositions.

The magistrate made the usual order for defendant to be returned to Shanghai.

THE DUMMY HAND.

Woman's Hysterical Claim.

The Great Raymond met with a queer experience at the Kau U. Fong theatre on Tuesday evening. In the course of the trick with the dummy hand that, when placed on a sheet of glass, answers questions; he passed it round the audience for the usual inspection. Eventually it came to a woman, who, when she received it, broke out into a loud scream and immediately went off into hysterics. Attempts to quieten her proved, for some time, to be of no avail and at one time she had the whole of the stage to herself. Eventually, when the storm of the hysterics had passed off, she was questioned by an interpreter, and it transpired that she claimed to recognise the dummy hand as that of a dead ancestor.

The tale that she told was that her ancestor was out in a sampan and fell overboard and when she was recovered from the water it was found that one hand was missing.

HONGKONG MATRIMONIAL CASE.

Allegations Against a Wife.

Some remarkable evidence was given at the Supreme Court, today, when Mr. Justice Gompertz heard the case of Fisher versus Fisher arising out of a claim under a separation agreement.

The plaintiff was Martha Delfina da Cruz Fisher, of 3 Queen's Road East and the defendant Frederick Alfred William Fisher, Sanitary Inspector of Hongkong.

Mr. M. R. Harris appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Hind for the defendant.

Mrs. Fisher claimed \$100 as damages for breach of a covenant in connection with a separation agreement of June 1906, whereby defendant covenanted with the plaintiff inter alia to pay to a third party in trust for the plaintiff the sum of \$100 a month. Defendant had refused and neglected to pay the sum of \$100 due on the first day of April 1912.

An attempt had been made to settle the matter out of court but failed. Most of the evidence was taken in chambers, yesterday.

Mr. Harris: I find my friend has not brought an interpreter. I have not an interpreter for my client; she talks English pretty well but I think it would be better to have an interpreter.

His Lordship:—She speaks English fairly well?

Mr. Harris:—Yes I can just barely get along with her, but she is very deaf.

His Lordship:—Then an interpreter would not assist you much.

Mr. Hind:—Well I will ask for an adjournment until this afternoon.

His Lordship:—Have you many witnesses Mr. Harris?

Mr. Harris:—Only one Your Lordship.

What the Cook Boy Saw.

A cook boy employed by Mr. Fisher, and formerly cook boy to Mrs. Fisher in Macao was the witness for the defence. He said that Mrs. Fisher lived at Macao and her son lived along with her. A man used to call there often. The house contained three rooms, a back room, a tea room, and one bedroom.

Mr. Hind:—Who slept in the first bedroom?—Mrs. Fisher.

How often did Mr. Marcellino Place stay at the house?—Sometimes he came and sometimes he did not.

When he came to the house where did he sleep?

Mr. Harris: He never said he slept there.

Mr. Hind:—No, I will put it to him now. Did Mr. Place even sleep at the house?—Yes.

Where did he sleep when he was at the house?—In the same bed room as Mrs. Fisher.

Have you even seen him in the same bedroom as Mrs. Fisher?—Yes when I went upstairs at nine o'clock.

How was he dressed?—He was dressed in a night suit.

And how was she dressed?—She was dressed the same.

Did you see them in the same room on one occasion or more than one occasion?—Once only.

Have you seen him go to Mrs. Fisher's room on other occasions?—I only saw him sleep in the room once. I saw him on more than one occasion in the room.

Do you mean you saw him in bed once?—Yes. I saw him in the bed once.

What did you see on that occasion?—I saw them in the room.

How many times has Mr. Place stayed at the house?

His Lordship:—What do you mean by staying; stayed there all night?

Witness:—He usually came at eleven o'clock.

His Lordship:—Did he ever sleep there?

Witness:—I often saw him come to the house at nine o'clock or eleven o'clock at night, I did not see him go away.

Which room did he go into when he came on those days?—He went into Mrs. Fisher's room.

Did that happen on many occasions?—Yes, all the year round.

His Lordship:—How is it you didn't know at what time he went away?

Witness:—I slept down stairs, I did not open the door to let him out. He himself, opened the door and let himself out.

Mr. Hind:—That is all.

A Rise in Wages.

Mr. Harris:—When did you tell Mr. Fisher about this?—Long ago, two years ago.

Did you tell Mr. Fisher that Mr. Marcellino Place and Mrs. Fisher, slept in one bed?—Yes.

Continuing witness said he was the only servant Mrs. Fisher had. She paid him \$7 a month; Mr. Fisher now paid him \$12 a month. He brought tea to the bedroom to Mrs. Fisher and Mr. Marcellino Place. He did not see them in the room together on any other occasion. He had known Mr. Marcellino Place for a year.

By his Lordship: When he brought the tea up the room door was half closed.

The case was adjourned for trial.

On the hearing being resumed Mrs. Fisher was put into the box and wholly denied the misconduct which had been alleged by the defence.

Mrs. Fisher said she lived in Queen's Road East and had done so for twelve months. Previously she lived in Robinson Road, Hongkong and at Macao. She had not lived at Macao for a year. She sometimes visited Macao, and stayed with a lady friend. She had never stayed a night in the house of Mr. Marcellino Place. She knew him for a long time. He lived next door to her friend in Macao. There was a door leading from one house to the other but she had never seen it open. She knew a man named Vincente Place, but had never been to his house. Mr. Marcellino Place had visited her house at Rue de la Resurrection whilst her son was there. Her son and Place were friends. He stayed about a quarter of an hour playing music with her son. He had never seen her off on the On Lao from Macao. He once saw her on her way to the steamer but that was to tell her to inform a woman that her husband had jumped overboard. She denied that Mr. Place had ever slept in her room. Her age was sixty six this year. Mr. Fisher was her second husband. She had been married to Mr. Fisher for twenty years.

By Mr. Hind:—She was never separated from her first husband except when he went to England through sickness. A sister of Mr. Marcellino Place lived close by her now; in the same block of buildings. He never came to see the sister as far as she knew. She never saw him in Hongkong. When she was leaving Robinson Road he came once to see his sister. She did not stay as long in Macao as she did in Hongkong. Her son was in Hongkong. She thought Mr. Marcellino Place was over forty. She maintained that he was a friend of her son's. Her son was twenty two.

His Lordship:—Similar differences in their ages as in Marcellino and the witness (laughter).

Mr. Harris: Yes, (to Mr. Hind) so don't argue, that it is improbable.

Verdict.

Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

THAT £100.

Will He Get It?

We understand that an interesting sequel is likely to arise out of the scene on the stage of the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening during an exhibition by the "Great Raymond." The scene was not a part of the programme. As the case is *sub judice* we are precluded at the moment, from giving the details to our readers. Suffice it to say that some interesting developments may be looked for, and the case will be watched with great interest. Both parties will be represented by solicitors, the plaintiff, by Messrs. Wilkinson and Griest and the defendant by Messrs. Goldring and Barlow. The case will be mentioned tomorrow in the Summary Court when probably a day for hearing will be fixed.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

First Class Rickshaws.

Singapore is ahead of Hongkong in the matter of rickshaws. We read that a number of exceptionally comfortable looking rickshaws are appearing in the streets there and are in great demand. They are fitted with tyres of the Dunlop and Michelin patterns, and the body rests low on the axles which run on ball bearings. They are designed to carry one fare and prices are similar to those of other first class rickshaws. If our information is correct a local company proposed to institute rickshaws with pneumatic tyres in Hongkong and were forced to postpone the project because the Government felt that there was already a sufficient number of rickshaws plying for hire. That is true, no doubt, but to stop at that is, we should think, to miss the real point. Might not quite a few of the present rickshaws, which have seen their best days, be scrapped in favour of really first-class conveyances? That would keep the number the same as now, raise the standard all round, and add to the comfort of the travelling public.

Criticism Indeed.

Hongkong musical folk are occasionally a little bit "touchy" regarding Press criticism of their performances but we wonder what the local Philharmonic Society would say if some daring newspaper man wrote of its work in the following strain:—"Turn our big choruses loose in an oratorio of this type and they instantly revert to the old-fashioned hammer-and-tongs style, giving you a cannonade that is like a broad-side from a Dreadnought. If one had not been sure that what they were singing in the first chorus was the prayer of a starving and desperate people not to be utterly destroyed, one would have been able to delight in it for the magnificent outburst of exultation it was. It was no doubt a lesson in how to bear misfortune, but perhaps not quite what Mendelssohn intended." This is what Mr. Ernest Newman, the well-known musical critic, penned in his notice of a recent performance of "Elijah" at Birmingham. Satirical, isn't it?

The "Daily Mail" Again.

Just a month ago the "Daily Mail" published news of the assassination and an obituary notice of General Li Yuan Hung. "Reports of the assassination of General Li Yuan Hung, the Chinese Republican Commander-in-Chief," says the paper, "are, according to a telegram from Tientsin to the Exchange Telegraph Company, confirmed. One of the most striking figures on the Republican side is thus removed." This has rather annoyed the "Peking" and Tientsin Times" which wants to know how the Tientsin correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company could confirm news of something that never happened at a place hundred of miles away. "If messages of this kind continue to be sent from Tientsin it will not be long before our Port earns an even worse reputation for blunders than Shanghai," it remarks very nastily. We shall wait with interest to see whether Shanghai lies down lamely under this.

The Compleat Rubber-planter.

Writing in the "Singapore Free Press," a correspondent gives a very happy picture of the typical rubber-planter, which, from personal experience we have much pleasure in confirming. "You know them, not by their khaki suits so much as by the serious, anxious air they carry about with them. The planter must assume a virtue even if he has it not; and so, as you watch him knit his brows and pucker his face, you foolishly imagine he is for ever speculating as to whether the output of rubber on his estate is going to come up to his estimate; or how he can check the awful pilferage of latex cups. But this idea vanishes when you actually meet him; he is the most genial of souls, full of fun and invariably open-handed."

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The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

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HONGKONG FLIES.

In connection with the article on the destruction of flies, which appeared in our columns on Monday, a correspondent suggests that some of the means of extermination quoted therein might be employed advantageously by the Sanitary Authorities in Hongkong. He points out that the fly, as a vehicle of infection, is no less to be dreaded here than elsewhere; that, albeit this enemy of man is seldom seen in large numbers in the European houses of the Colony (a fact curious but none the less true), it appears in swarms wherever coolies frequent—as, e.g., along the Praya; or in the neighbourhood of any unfinished building; and that it breeds, to an incalculable extent, on exposed dung-heaps and in every corner and cranny where filth of any kind is allowed to collect.

Appeal to the Authorities.
In the interest of the public health, urges our correspondent, it is devoutly to be hoped that the Sanitary Board may see its way to purging this city—one, by the way, to which small-pox and typhoid are not entire strangers—of every potential fly-incubator, by the unstinted application of kerosene or some similar cleanser, and by insisting on all manure-heaps being protected from the inroads of the enemy by the erection of wire-gauze screens.

Further, he enquires, "What reason can the medical authorities advance to refute the statement that, twenty-five years ago, typhoid was practically unknown in Hongkong; whereas it may now be said to be common?"

We have no desire to overload the house-fly with responsibilities, but we do accept, and heartily endorse, our correspondent's statement that this pest—which hitherto has mainly been regarded as belonging to the order of trivial nuisances or frets—is even more deadly than the mosquito. We note that the Sanitary Board is now making war on the latter, and we would suggest a further extension of operations that would include a remorseless attack on the habitation and breeding-place of every fly in the colony.

LOCAL SPORT.

GOLF.

The following are the results to date of the Golf Tournament for the Cup. The rounds were played on the 4th and 6th instants:—

Cup.	
Mr. G. S. Archbutt	79 min. 4 eq. 75
Mr. M. A. Murray	79 " 4 " 75
Mr. K. M. Cummings	78 " 8 " 78
Rev. Foster Pegg	78 plus 1 " 79
Capt. Johnston	88 min. 8 " 80
Mr. R. M. Smith	82 " 2 " 80
Mr. J. H. Ferguson	85 " 4 " 81
Mr. H. H. J.	87 " 16 " 81
Mr. S. S. Moore	96 " 12 " 84
Mr. A. C. E.	97 " 11 " 86
Mr. R. E. O. Bird	102 " 16 " 86

Pool.	
Mr. G. S. Archbutt	79 min. 4 eq. 75
Mr. M. A. Murray	79 " 4 " 75
Mr. F. Harrison	91 " 14 " 77
Rev. Foster Pegg	78 plus 1 " 79
Capt. Johnston	88 min. 8 " 80
Mr. R. M. Smith	82 " 2 " 80
Mr. J. H. Ferguson	85 " 4 " 81
Mr. H. H. J.	87 " 16 " 81
Mr. S. S. Moore	96 " 12 " 84
Mr. A. C. E.	97 " 11 " 86
Mr. R. E. O. Bird	102 " 16 " 86

LAWN TENNIS.

The Annual Lawn Match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and Ladies' Recreation Club will be played on the Cricket Ground on Saturday the 11th inst. Play to commence at 4.45 p.m.

The following players will represent the Cricket Club:—Messrs. R. and H. Hancock, Mr. R. D. Stewart and Capt. C. A. James, 12th Bat. Capt. F. J. Bowen, A.P.D. and Mr. A. R. Sutherland. The Ladies' Recreation Club will be represented by the following:—Messrs. H. A. Nishit and H. R. Philips, Capt. M. F. Day, K.O.Y.L.I. and Capt. G. T. Brerley, R.A., Capt. R. D. Crawford, R.A. and Mr. C. Willson.

SHANGHAI CRICKET LEAGUE.

Hongkong League Discussed.

At the meeting of the Shanghai Cricket League on the 3rd inst. plans for the forthcoming season were discussed. It was stated last season had not been so successful as they might have wished and it was agreed that the committee, consisting of one representative from each club, be empowered to revise and add to the present rules as they see fit. The chairman pointed out that the rules covering the competition last year were inadequate and were subjected to severe criticism. They saw that the Hongkong Cricket League was being run on very successful lines and the secretary had therefore written to Hongkong asking for a copy of their rules; and it was hoped that they would be able to embody the best features of those rules in those which the committee would frame.

In arranging the fixture list, the question of the number of matches to be played came up for discussion. Last year each team played the other teams once. This was thought to be insufficient and after a good deal of discussion it was decided that home and return matches should be played.

Portuguese colonies protest against the action of the Government in continuing to pay stipends to foreign missionaries who are mostly of British, German, Italian, or Austrian nationality, says an Exchange Telegram.

TROPICAL SANITATION.

Our Hitherto Neglected Duties.

The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is about to issue "The Annals of Tropical Sanitation," a publication which will commend itself to Hongkong medical men as well as to all those laymen who take a rational interest in hygiene. The volume, which is edited by Major Sir Donald Ross, F.R.S., assisted by Colonel King and Professor Simpson—is to appear in four separate sections during this year, and will, we understand, deal exhaustively with much matter that has hitherto been slighted or neglected in medical works of this calibre.

Appropos of the new publication, the London "Journal of Tropical Medicine" prints some very practical remarks—of which we are only able to give the gist—an tropical sanitation, in case and in posse.

Past Blunders.

The writer points out that, although there exists almost a plethora of literature on this subject, tropical hygiene has, up till now, been too much a matter for mere theorising, and that the direction of sanitary work in hot climates has too often been left to those ill-fitted for so vitally important a task. "Our own knowledge," he says, "of drainage was gathered from that practised in Great Britain, and it was thought that the drainage schemes suitable for Britain would be equally satisfactory in tropical countries. We know now that this is a fallacy. The system of carrying off surplus water applicable to a temperate climate is found wholly unsatisfactory when the torrential rains of tropical wet seasons have to be dealt with; the long spells of dry weather in many sub-tropical countries bring about a condition of affairs which cannot be managed on the principles of drainage applicable to a temperate climate, where rain is never long deferred."

The writer proceeds to show that the competent sanitary engineer at home may be very much the reverse when he comes out to the tropics. Most of the Crown Colonies that brought out experts from England have had good cause to repent them of it—after having spent a lot of money to no purpose. "The disposal of excreta and refuse is a subject fraught with pitfalls for home-trained sanitary engineers. The requirements of a village in India or Nigeria are as distinct from those obtaining in England as is light from darkness. There are, moreover, no county councils to be had in China or Kaffaria; the authorities are not willing to pay for experiments in modern sanitary methods, which, rightly or wrongly, they consider unsuited to the people under their control."

Educate the New Generation.

"In tropical sanitation, local conditions have to be studied, customs and religious prejudices have to be seriously considered and handled, expense has to be tempered to the possibilities of the community, and, above all, the people have to be educated to understand the nature and meaning of the work proposed and their consent and co-operation obtained."

And on this question of educating the newer generation, the writer hammers with a wise persistence. We too, though far from advocating the inflicting of a tiresome and time-wasting course of theoretical hygiene, should be only too glad to learn that Hongkong youngsters, both native and foreign, are having sane and practical principles, as regards health-laws, instilled into them.

USEFUL SODA-WATER.

The "Manila Times" remarks that the man these days who sarcastically complains that instead of a shower bath he takes a dust off really does not know what water hardship is. Back in the big cholera epidemic there was plenty of water but men were afraid of it. They were seized by the fear that a bath meant infection and would not go in or under it. Their resort was to mineral water, and in the old Oriental hotel there were boarders so expert that they could brush their teeth and get a fair wash out of two sips of soda.

YUAN'S CHAMPION.

Dr. Ukita Condemns Japanese prejudice.

Dr. Ukita, the Wasoda professor, in the current issue of the "Taiko," considers the subject of the campaign against Yuan carried on by the Japanese, and advanced the opinion that the Chinese statesman is the only man capable of leading the people now that the revolution is over. Dr. Ukita says:—From the time the Revolution began up to the present, Yuan Shih-kai is the only one who has appeared on the scene capable of dealing with the difficult problems that have arisen. In the first place the Imperial family which had formerly turned against him and degraded him, in its sore distress, placed upon him the task of settling affairs in order, and gave him unrestricted powers. Moreover the leaders of the revolution in the South, beset with difficulties at home and abroad, and having no man equal to the task, turned to Yuan to organise the provisional government, Sun Yat-sen consenting to serve under him to establish order.

Not a Patriotic Citizen.

It may be a fact that Yuan has made many blunders in the past and merits blame. According to American, English, or Japanese standards it might be impossible to call him a patriotic citizen; but it must be conceded he is the leading figure in China at present. When we realise that the North and the South alike are united in electing him their head and that he has won the confidence of foreigners, it must be conceded he is a man of great power. If nothing very remarkable can be said, it must be confessed he has done little that can be criticised. He did all that could be done for the Emperor.

Beyond a doubt, when the new congress assembles to elect the first president of the newly-established Republic their choice will be for Yuan and he is sure to be, like Washington, regarded as the father of his country.

Not to be Judged by European Standard

Notwithstanding all this, the Japanese constantly speak contemptuously of Yuan and display a prejudice that indicates their hope that he may fail. This attitude does harm to the friendly feeling that should exist between us, and is the worst possible policy. We should not show our preference for Yuan or Sun or the opposite. We should show our respect for any one the Chinese may choose to favour, just as we would for the Manchu Emperor.

In discussing the conditions of China it is not just to take Europe and America or even Japan as a standard. From the Japanese point of view Yuan should have supported the Emperor to the end, but under the circumstances what Japanese could really have been more loyal than Yuan was? When the Revolution began he came from peaceful retirement and threw himself into the breach where all was danger. He has been fortunate in escaping death where the chances were against him. I cannot be made to believe he is doing all this to favour his own fortunes. Whatever the man has been in the past the only reasonable conclusion is that his life is being given to rescue the whole of China.

ACCIDENT IN TOKYO.

Rejoicings and floor Collapse Simultaneously.

The annual graduation ceremony of the Tokyo Pharmaceutical School in Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, was held recently. It was concluded about five o'clock. Half-an-hour later, about 200 of the older students were singing the school song in one of the upstairs rooms which was 30 feet by 60. They were stamping to keep time, when with a terrible noise about 12 feet square of the floor fell through with 60 students. Shigeo Tanaka and three other students suffered severe bruises on knees, while seventeen others were slightly injured. The downstairs was a laboratory-room. Bottles and jars were smashed to pieces.

DIDN'T SAIL BY TITANIC.

Some Curious Superstitions.

Many stories will doubtless yet be told of peculiar whims or fancies which influenced persons for or against the crossing of the Atlantic by the Titanic.

At the Hotel Cecil, where says the "Globe," there were about 16 guests who left England by the Titanic, an interesting story is told of how a Mr. and Mrs. Bill both refrained from crossing by the vessel on account of the superstition of the lady. Mrs. Bill told her husband that she did not like to travel by a boat making a maiden voyage. Mr. Bill had actually booked passages by the Titanic, but at the earnest request of his wife consented to alter the sailing.

Inquiries among those who almost live on the "herring pond" tend to show that this superstition against a maiden trip is by no means uncommon, though it is more than counter-balanced by the rush of others to be among a ship's first batch of passengers.

"Some people make a point of crossing on a liner making a maiden trip; others would not go over in such circumstances at any price. No doubt the accident to the Olympic, the sister ship, would also have a deterrent effect on the superstitious in the case of the Titanic."

An Ignored Warning.

An interesting story of what the superstitions will regard as an "ignored warning" is told by the manager of the Waldorf Hotel.

"One of our guests who left by the Titanic," he said, "was a Col. Weir, an American, with whom I was chatting in the smoking-room the night before he went away. We were discussing various topics when he suddenly said, 'I'm hanged if I'll go to-morrow.' Pressed as to the reason for this unexpected remark, he said: 'Well, I know it sounds absurd, but I have got a "funny feeling" about going. I may receive a business message this evening, and if I do I will not go, although I have booked a first-class passage.'"

"The next morning," continued the manager, "he was still further upset by the fact that on waking he found that his overcoat was broken. Of course, we chaffed him about his superstitions, but he told his valet that if he did not feel like continuing his journey he would wire him from Queenstown. The wire, however, never came."

It is now recalled that as the boat train conveying passengers to the Titanic left Waterloo Station the engine, after drawing the train nearly out from the platform, suddenly stopped owing to a mechanical defect. It was some time before the locomotive could be restarted.

DON'T FORGET.

To-day.

The Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
The Great Raymond at the New Theatre, Kau U Fong, 9 p.m.
R. G. Knowles at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, May 11.

International Petroleum Co.'s 1st Annual Meeting, noon.
Smoking Concert Phoenix Club, Smoking Concert Masonic Club, Kowloon.

Wednesday, May 15.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., noon.
Entries close for second Gymkhana.

Saturday, May 18.

Rowing Races R.H.K. Yacht Club.
Boxing at Belle View Hotel.

Friday, May 24.

Empire Day.
Boy's Own Club Sports, Happy Valley.

Saturday, May 25.

Second Gymkhana, Happy Valley.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

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EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1912.

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MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 11th May, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI & SWATOW	HANGSANG	Sunday, 12th May, 11 P.M.
MANILA	HANGSANG	Sunday, 12th May, 11 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	Saturday, 18th May, Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & MOJÍ	FOOKSANG	Sunday, 19th May, 11 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

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S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651. S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. & 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 A.M. & 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days, at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sunday, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 12th MAY.

The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 P.M. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 589 Tons, and "NANNING," 589 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
HOTEL MANSION (FIRST FLOOR),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSHALL ISLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Murai, T. 9,000 KITANOMARU, Capt. F. E. Cope, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJÍ, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & ICHIOJIMA	YINABA MARU, Capt. S. Tominga, T. 7,000 KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. K. Asakawa, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 21st May, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 4th June, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. Sakai, T. 5,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. Yagi, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 10th May, at Noon. FRIDAY, 7th June, at Noon.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, T. 9,000 TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Kawata, T. 8,000 MIKE MARU, Capt. —, T. 4,000	SATURDAY, 23rd May, at Noon. THURSDAY, 9th May, at Noon. MONDAY, 20th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJÍ & KOBÉ	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. —, T. 5,000 WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nishida, T. 7,000 HAKATA MARU, Capt. —, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at Noon. WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at Noon. MONDAY, 18th May, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	KAWACHI MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, T. 7,000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, T. 6,000	MONDAY, 27th May, at Noon. WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at Noon.
N'SAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	"INABA MARU" will connect at Kobe with new steamer—S.S. "YOKOHAMA MARU" which will sail from Kobe for Seattle on or about 1st June, calling at Keelung.	

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1912.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months			
YOKOHAMA Return.	KOBÉ Return.	MOJÍ Return.	NAGASAKI Return.
1st class \$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class \$81	\$70	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail return to Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.
For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CALCUTTA LINE.

For	Steamship	DATE OF DEPARTURE
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RAN, GOON & CALCUTTA	ICEYLON MARU, Capt. Y. Tanaka, T. 6,000	SATURDAY, 18th May.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Murai	May 22nd.
KITANO MARU	9,000	F. E. Cope	June 5th.
IYO MARU	7,000	R. Takeda	June 19th.
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tominga	May 21st.
KAMAKURA MARU	7,000	K. Asakawa	June 4th.
TAMBA MARU	7,000	S. Wada	June 18th.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	11th May 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	11th " 11 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	14th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	15th " Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	18th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	21st " 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

IN CONJUNCTION WITH AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

For	Steamers	To Sail
MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, O'IRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"GUTHRIE"	18th May, 4 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Two "new" steamers "Tain" and "Taming," saloon accommodation sunbaths; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, etc. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chusan, Lunan, Chinkai, etc.) with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Wuchow.
Reduced Fares:—Single \$48. Return \$75.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents: 9, 11 May.

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levant Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
S.S. ALESIA.....24th May.	S.S. O. F. LAEISZ.....12th May.
SEGOVIA.....6th June.	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
SILESIA.....20th June.	S.S. ARCADIA.....27th May.
URSTHULOW.....27th June.	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. SITHONIA.....30th May.
	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. SCANDIA.....5th June.
	For Marseilles, Hamburg & Antwerp:
	S.S. ANDALUSIA.....13th June.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,

Hongkong Office.



HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES. PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	FRIDAY, 10th May, 4 P.M.
RUBI	4000	S. A. Crosby	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	MONDAY, 20th May, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 1st May, 1912.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tijmanoeck	JAPAN	1st half May	JAVA	2nd half May
Tijpanas	JAVA	1st half May	JAPAN	2nd half May
Tijkini	JAVA	2nd half May	SHANGHAI	2nd half May
Tijmah	SHANGHAI	2nd half May	JAVA	2nd half May
Tijtarom	JAVA	1st half June	JAPAN	1st half June
Tijbodas	JAPAN	1st half June	SHANGHAI	1st half June
Tijliwong	JAVA	1st half June	JAPAN	2nd half June
Tijlatap	JAVA	2nd half June	SHANGHAI	1st half July

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific railway at San Francisco to all ports in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe. PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	May 28th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	11,000	E. Bent	June 4th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	11,000	H. S. Smith	June 26th, Noon.

All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office. The triple screw steamer "Nippon Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, SHIMIZU, YOKO, HAMA & HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 7th May, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.
The steamer "Nippon Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, 28th May at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Aug. 8, Noon
Buyo Maru	10,500	Friday, Oct. 4, Noon

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
S. MCRIOTO, Agent,
(KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertakes and Executes

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Shanghai, 18th May, 1912.

FOR SALE

BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

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APPLY

"HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH."

LOG BOOK.

The Resistance of Ships.

In the common territory between engineering and naval architecture there is a vast field for experiment and calculation directed to extending the terms of the fundamental equation of energy. This work proceeds along two great lines of investigation, one concerned with means for measuring the total output from the "sources," and the other proportioning the distribution of the available energy between the various "sinks." The more general use of the calorimeter for routine tests upon fuel supply, the good service of chemistry in enabling the engineer to maintain a quantitative check upon combustion, and the advance in methods for measuring the torque of shafts and horse-power, have placed the matter upon fairly firm ground in regard to "sources," but there is still a whole world to conquer in respect to "sinks." So far as relates to the momentum part of the problem, the measurements are as a rule fairly straightforward, but when the concealed movements are considered the investigation begins to become complicated, and the complexity is everywhere increased by the subtle effects of friction, which in general are elusive and of unknown magnitude. The characteristic example is that of a ship moving through water, where wave-making resistance, surface friction, and eddy-making all have to be taken into account before the total resistance can be calculated as a function of the speed of a vessel. A paper read by Dr. Stanton upon this subject at the recent meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects marks a distinct advance, chiefly because, says the "Times," it links up the work of Froude and Osborne Reynolds, and reduces it to a form more directly applicable to practical cases. Briefly, the problem in this instance is to find a means of predicting from the behaviour of a model the resistance of a full-sized ship, dirigible balloon, submarine vessel, or torpedo, of like proportions, moving at any required speed, in the same fluid. The final expression for the resistance takes a very simple shape, and it ought to be of considerable service to designers and users.

New Russian Floating-dock.
For the docking of their new Dreadnought type of battle-ships the Russian Admiralty has quite recently placed an order for a 30,000-ton floating dock, which is to be built at the Nikoloff yard of the Russian Shipbuilding Company. This dock, says the "Times," will be 650ft. in length overall, with a clear width between the walls of 130ft. 6in., whilst the height of the walls, will be sufficient to take a damaged ship drawing 35ft. 1in. Pumping plant capable of lifting in two hours a vessel displacing 30,000 tons will be installed, and arrangements will be provided whereby the lifting power of the dock may, if required, be increased to 40,000 tons.

Siamese Ship Not on Register.
A curious case has been heard at Singapore Supreme Court in which the Singapore Slipway Co. claimed \$1,241, being cost of repairs to the steamer Sam Seng. It appeared that the Sam Seng originally belonged to the Chumpon Co., of Bangkok, from which she was bought by Captain Hinsch, but no money was paid. The Chumpon Co. also did not ask for payment. The ship was taken off the Siamese register and brought to Singapore, where also she was not registered.

Mr. Carl Held, who was appointed Agent in Singapore, failed to sell the ship and repudiated his liability for the repairs. Captain Hinsch made no appearance in Singapore and paid in no funds to Mr. Held to have the ship registered. He ordered the sale of the ship, which realised \$8,700.

Judgment was given in favour of the Slipway Co. for the claim and also to Mr. Held for Court expenses, the balance to remain in Court pending further application.

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

BRITISH.					Commander		Reported at	
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.				
Alectry	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. A. Lowndes		Hongkong	
Astrea	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Captain E. B. Kiddle		Shanghai	
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400			Hongkong	
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Com. B. G. Washington		Kinkiang	
B. Bonart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt. Com. J. M. Barker		Hankow	
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Capt. H. Lynes		Hankow	
Cambrian	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond		Hongkong	
Cherub	Water-tank and tug	390	—	310	Master W. Smith		Hongkong	
Clio	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Voale		Canton	
Fame	Torpedo-boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Lt. Com. H. S. Monroe		Hongkong	
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.		Shanghai	
Handy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt. Com. R. R. Ross		West River	
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt. Comdr. Maxwell		Hongkong	
Kent	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt		Olingwan	
Kinsla	River gunboat	616	—	1,200	Lt. Com. H. Marryatt		Hankow	
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,070	—	1,400	Capt. F. C. C. P. seo		Hongkong	
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	14,000	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Cayley		Hongkong	
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O.		Hongkong	
Moorhous	River gunboat	180	—	800	Lt. Comdr. G. P. Leith		West River	
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.		Hongkong	
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt. Comdr. M. Murray		Yangtze	
Olter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Comdr. Lambie		Hongkong	
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell		Yangtze	
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. P. H. Warleigh		Hongkong	
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	6	7,500	Lt. Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon		Hongkong	
Robin	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt. Comdr. J. S. Tyn-Jall		West River	
Rosario	Depotship for submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt. Comdr. N. E. Archibald		Hongkong	
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt. Com. E. J. J. Tyn-Jall		Hongkong	
Snake	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt. Comdr. Maurice Leslie		Yangtze	
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Lt. Comdr. Brickenlen		Hongkong	
Tamar	Receiving ship	1,050	—	—	Comdr. Tyres		Hongkong	
Ton	River gunboat	180	—	800	Com. Hon. Guy Stopford		Chungking	
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt. Com. M. Baillie Hamilton		Hankow	
Uk	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt. Comdr. B. W. Bluet		Shanghai	
Nirago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	390	6	6,300	Lt. Com. H. D. Adair-Hall		Swatow	
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	626	—	450	Lt. Com. R. L. Hancock		Hongkong	
Wolfram	T.B.D.	590	—	57,000	Lt. Com. E. T. Chubb		Shanghai	
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	380	5	5,900	Lt. Com. G. B. Harford		Hongkong	
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	—	800	Comdr. M. H. Wilding		Kiating	
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	—	550	Lt. Com. M. B. Blackwood		Yangtze	
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	—	550	Lt. Com. G. F. Mulock		Hankow	
* Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.								
Submarines:—								
No. 36	Lieut. Comdr. Godfrey Horbert						Olongapo	
No. 37	Lieut. Comdr. A. A. L. Fenner							
No. 38	Lieut. Comdr. J. R. A. Codrington							
T.B. 035	Lieut. Comdr. Woodward						West River	
T.B. 036	Lieut. Comdr. Davies						West River	
T.B. 037	Lieut. Comdr. Nicol						West River	
T.B. 038	Lieut. Comdr. Seymour						West River	
AMERICAN.								
A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. McC. Murray		Olongapo	
A-4	—	—	—	—	Lieut. E. D. McWhorter			
A-6	—	—	—	—	Ensign J. C. Van de Carr			
A-7	—	—	—	—	Ensign C. M. Yates			
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,150	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol		Yangtze River	
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	120	7	8,000	Lieut. G. S. Graves		Yangtze River	
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. Hill		Canton	
Callio	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. S. W. Calk		Yangtze River	
Chamney	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. F. J. Fletcher		Shanghai	
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Com. S. S. Robinson		Olongapo	
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign J. L. Oswald		Olongapo	
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. B. H. Green		Yangtze River	
Elcano	Gunboat	620	4	600	Lt. Com. V. S. Houston			
Helena	Gunboat	1,302	8	1,988	Com. R. H. Jackson		Olongapo	
Holmes	Tender-submarine	1,900	6	1,103	Chief Gun. J. Mitchell		Olongapo	
Monadnock	Monitor	3,900	6	3,300	Lieut. E. P. Svarz		Swatow	
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,244	Com. H. A. Wiley		So. P. Waters	
Panopanga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. C. A. Woodruff			
Piscataqua	Gunboat	—	—	—				
Pompey	Sea going tug	854	2	1,600	Lieut. S. W. Wallace		Hongkong	
Queros	Repair ship	3,085	—	—	Lieut. R. V. Lowe		Shanghai	
Rainbow	Gunboat	305	2	208	Lieut. J. V. Schoenfeld		Yangtze Riv.	
Samar	Cruiser	4,260	14	1,800	Lieut. Comdr. A. D. Mitchell		Cruising	
Saratoga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. E. D. Washburn, Jr.		Ichang	
Savannah	Armored cruiser	8,115	14	17,401	Commander H. A. Bispham		Wuchang	
Villalobos	Gunboat	370	8	200	Ensign H. A. McClure		Yangtze Riv.	
Wilmington	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,894	Commander W. A. Edgar		Hongkong	
Wompatuck	Tug	402	—	650	Chief Boats. P. E. Radcliffe			
* Flagship of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander China Squadron.								
* Flagship of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Asiatic Fleet								
VESSELS TEMPORARILY ON ASIATIC STATION.								
Buffalo	Transport	6,000	6	3,600	Comdr. C. M. Stone		Swatow	
Colorado	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. W. A. Gill		Olongapo	
California	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. A. S. Hulstead		Olongapo	
* West Virginia								
* Flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southard								
GERMAN.								
Emden	Cruiser	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Restorff		Tsingtau	
Gaeseonau	Armoured cruiser	11,600	36	26,000	Captain v. Uslar		Tsingtau	
Ilia	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Cehren		Shanghai	
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Varselow		Tsingtau	
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke		Tsingtau	
Luohs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bendemann		Tsingtau	
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morsberger		Tsingtau	
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Jantzen		Yangtze	
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,600	36	26,000	Capt. Kosing		Shanghai	
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lut. Borronberg		Tsingtau	
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Oblt. z. S. Claassen		Tsingtau	
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Iappe		Tsingtau	
Tingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lut. Ehrh Fircks		Canton	
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Oblt. z. S. Prinz		Shanghai	
FRENCH.								
Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	—		Hongkong	
Kleber	1st Class cruiser	9,700	12	19,000	—		Saigon	
Decider	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieut. de Linares		Saigon	
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. d'Estienne		Canton	
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. Biscail		Canton	
Poilo	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Puech		Tongku	
Esturgeon	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Combet		Saigon	
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Marrs		Saigon	
Perle	Submarine	500	—	—	—		Saigon	
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Morris		Saigon	
Styx	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lieut. Seriot		Saigon	
Frondo	Destroyer	350	7	303	—		Saigon	
d'Irville	Destroyer	—	—	—	—		Saigon	
Takou	Destroyer	250	9	—	—		Saigon Reserve	
Pistolet	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Mortenol		Hongay	
Mousquet	Destroyer	307	6	300	Lt. de la R. Keranderson		Saigon	
Vauban	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	—		Hongay	
Veteran	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Lieut. Bihel		Cap. St. Jacques	
Manche	Surveying-ship	1,025	10	9,000	Com. Rugot de Toucho		Saigon	
* Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillia, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.								
* Flagship of Commodore Boucicaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.								
PORTUGUESE.								
Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins		Macao	
Patria	Gunboat	700	—	—	Captain J. Milhary		Macao	

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, April 25, 1912.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb.	20	
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	"	20	
" Roast, — Shin	"	20	
" Breast, — Nagu Lam	"	10	
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	"	15	
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20	
" do. — Sirloin Coton — Ngau Lau	"	30	
" Sausages, — Ngau Ching	"	24	
Bullock's Brains — Know	per set	9	
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each	45	
" corned, — Ham Ngau Li	"	60	
" Head, — Ngau Tan	"	6	
" Heart, — Ngau Sun	"	12	
" Hump, S. H. — Ngau Kin	"	18	
" Foot, — Ngau Kask	"	9	
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	"	9	
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	"	18	
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	"	12	
" Tripo (undressed), — Ngau To	"	6	
Calve Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set	\$1	
Mutton Chop, — Young Poi Kwat	lb.	22	
" Leg, — Young Poi	"	22	
" Shoulder, — Young Shau	"	20	
" Pig's Chitlings, — Chu Chong	"	22	
" Brains, — Chu Kwai	per set	24	
" Feet, — Chu Kark	lb.	12	
" Fry, — Chu Chak	"	25	
" Head, — Chu Tau	"	15	
" Heart, — Chu Sun	each	13	
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	"	9	
" Liver, — Chu Con	lb.	30	
Pork Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	"	20	
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	"	20	
" Leg, — Chu Poi	"	21	
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	"	15	
Sheep Head and Feet, — Young Tau Kark	set	50	
" Heart, — Young Sun	each	6	
" Kidneys, — Young Yiu	"	9	
" Liver, — Young Con	"	1	24
Sucking Pigs, To Order — Chu Chai	"	22	
Suet, — Boef — Sang Ngau Yau	"	20	
" Mutton, — Sang Young Yau	"	20	
" Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	"	20	
" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Ching	"	20	

POULTRY.

Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb.	32	
Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	"	33	
Ducks, — Ap	"	25	
Doves, — Pan Kau	each	—	
Eggs, Hon — Kai Tau	per doz	25	
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb.	33	
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	"	28	
Geese, — Ngai	"	25	
Goose, Wild Shai, — Shung-ho Yea Ngai	pair	—	
Musk Deer, — Wong Kong	each	—	
Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai	"	—	
Partridge, — Che Khoo	"	—	
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	pair	\$1	
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	each	32	
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	"	25	
Quail, — Um Chun	"	20	
Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul	dozen	—	
Saipo, — Sa Choy	each	25	
Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb.	85	
" Hon, — Na	"	55	
Wild Ducks, Shai, — Shung hoi Sui Ap	"	—	
" Teal, — Sui Ap Chai	"	—	
Wild Ducks Canton, — Sang-Shing Sui Ap	"	—	

FISH.

Barbol, —Ka Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb	9
Bream, —Bin Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Siu Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Carp, —Li Yu...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Catfish, —Chik Yu...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Codfish, —Mun Yu...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Crabs, —Hoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Cuttle Fish, —Muk Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dab, —Sa Mang Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dace, —Wong Mei Lun...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Dog Fish, —Tui Tu Sa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Eels, Congor, —Hoi Mann	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fresh water, —Tam Sin Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Frogs, —Tien Kai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Garoupa, —Sok Pan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Gudgeon, —Pak Kup Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Herrings, —Tso Pak...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Loach, —Wu Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Lobsters, —Lung Ha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Mackerel, —Chi Yu...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Mullet, —Ohai Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Oysters, —Sang Hoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Parrotfish, —Kai Kung Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Perch, —Tau Leo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pike, —Fa Paw Poong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Plaice, —Fan Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Pawns, —Ming Ha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Ray, —Pai Pa Sa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rock Fish, —Sek Ka Kung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Salmon, —Ma Yee Yu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

COMMERCIAL.

RUBBER REPORT.

The second annual report of the Bikan Rubber Estate, Limited, states that the crop of rubber harvested for the year to December 31 amounted to 94,214 lbs., against an estimate of 1,000,000 lbs. Had it not been for the abnormal weather experience, the estimated crop would have been obtained. As explained by the chairman at the last general meeting, part of the 1911 crop was inadvertently included in the accounts for 1910, and this (1,700 lbs.) has been deducted from the crop of 94,214 lbs. in the accounts now submitted. After deducting freight, insurance, landing and all other charges, the average net price realised for the rubber was 1s. 7.11d. per pound. The cost of production f.o.b. Port Swettenham was 2s. 6.28d. per pound, against 2s. 4.13d. per pound in 1910.

Reasons for Increased Expenditure.

The increase is principally due to heavier charges incurred in connection with the recruiting of labour, the cost of extending the joint hospital at Sungkai and the clearing up of heavy surface timber over a considerable portion of the estate. Expenditure on weeding has continued heavy during the year, but good progress has been made in getting the estate cleared up and given out for weeding at reasonable rates, only about 130 acres not yet having been handed over to the regular weeding gangs. Although a slight shortage was felt in the earlier months the numbers improved throughout the year, but unfortunately the health of both Europeans and coolies was not good—the exceptional weather being to a large extent responsible for this. Proper medical attention is being regularly given, and the joint hospital at Sungkai is easily accessible for serious cases. The directors look forward to a steady improvement in the health of the estate. The crop of rubber to be harvested in 1912 is estimated at 160,000 lbs. After writing off the balance of the preliminary expenses, £300, the net profit for the year amounted to £5,615, to which has to be added the amount carried forward from 1910, £791; this leaves available £6,406, which the directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—A payment of a dividend of 12.12 per cent, which will absorb £2,510, leaving to be carried forward £2,296.

F. M. S. TIN.

A Good Year.

The tin mining industry in the Federated Malay States had a prosperous year in 1911, and seems likely to experience a further period of prosperity, judging by the present price of tin and the great absorption of labour into the industry. In 1911, states the Malay States Government Information Office, the export of tin was 44,148 tons, valued at \$69,645,466, or \$2,125,301. The average local price was \$93.90 per picul, or £181 6s. 10d. per ton. In 1910 the average local value was \$77.51 per picul, or £151 18s. 4d. per ton. Today tin is quoted at £199 10s. per ton in the London market. What is of great importance to the industry is the fact that the high price prevailing in 1911 has attracted a large influx of labour. The number of adult male Chinese immigrants to the F. M. S. exceeded the emigrants by no less than 35,100, which figure is a record since 1900. In 1910 the number of immigrants exceeded the emigrants by 6,475. The year 1911, in spite of this large influx of labour, did not show any great increase in the export of tin. This is quite natural, as the effect of an increased labour force takes some time before it is felt by actual exports of metal. The total labour force employed in the mines at the end of 1911 was 108,427, as compared with 170,861 at the same time in 1910.

L. and G. Express.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the Members will be held on MONDAY, the 20th May, 1912, at 4 o'clock p.m. in the Chamber Room, St. George's Building, to nominate a Member of the Chamber to fill the place of the Hon. E. A. Howett, C.M.G., during 2 months' leave of absence granted to him by H.E. The Officer Administering the Government. Notices in writing of the names of Candidates and of their Proposers and Secondors to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the General Meeting.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1912. [365]

To Sail

FOR KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship.

"ARRATOON ALGAR,"

will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon.

This steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's "Steamer," Para for round trip \$20.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1912. [356]

THE AMERICAN & MAN-CHURIAN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast and to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.)

THE Steamship

"MATOPIPO,"

Captain D. H. Evans, will be despatched for the above port on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th May.

For Freight and further information apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1912. [309]

Regular Steamship Service

(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast and to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.)

S.S. "MUNCASTER" (on or about 25th May).

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1912. [351]

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that Mr. S. MORIMOTO has been appointed AGENT of the TOYO KISEN KAISHA at HONGKONG with effect from this date, on the transfer of Mr. K. MATSUDA to YOKOHAMA.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

King's Buildings, Hongkong, 8th May, 1912. [364]

Just received, a fresh consignment of E. C. WILKS, M.L.M., E.A.M.N.A., Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Launches.

ALEXANDER BROWN, 2nd Floor, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 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1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 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3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3333, 3335, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3347, 3349, 3351, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3359, 3361, 3363, 3365, 3367, 3369, 3371, 3373, 3375, 3377, 3379, 3381, 3383, 3385, 3387, 3389, 3391, 33

CRICKET FIXTURES.

Dates for Triangular Test Trial.

A record cricket campaign promises this season in Britain.

Of course, the fact that Australia will be below their accepted "paper" strength has cast a damper temporarily on their prospects in the Triangular Tests, but it would only be in the nature of cricket's uncertainties if the men from "down under" rose superior to their handicap. All the same, we if not they will certainly miss Odom Hill, Trumper, Armstrong, Ransford, Collier, and Carter.

The county championship will have to play second fiddle this summer. The leading fixtures are—

THE TEST MATCHES.

May.

27—Manchester: Australia v. South Africa.

June.

10—Lord's: England v. South Africa.

24—Lord's: England v. Australia.

July.

8—Leeds: England v. South Africa.

15—Lord's: Australia v. South Africa.

20—Manchester: England v. Australia.

August.

5—Nottingham: Australia v. South Africa.

12—Oval: England v. South Africa.

19—Oval: England v. Australia.

AUSTRALIAN.

May.

6—v. Notts, at Nottingham.

9—v. Northamptonshire, at Northampton.

13—v. Essex, at Leyton.

16—v. Surrey, at Kennington Oval.

20—v. M.C.C., at Lord's.

23—v. Oxford University, at Oxford.

30—v. Warwickshire, at Birmingham.

June.

3—v. Middlesex, at Lord's.

6—v. Cambridge University, at Cambridge.

10—v. Yorkshire, at Bradford.

13—v. Lancashire, at Manchester.

17—v. Surrey, at Kennington Oval.

20—v. Somerset, at Taunton.

27—v. Essex, at Leyton.

July.

1—v. Yorkshire, at Sheffield.

4—v. Lancashire, at Liverpool.

8—v. Scotland, at Edinburgh.

11—v. Scotland, at Perth.

18—v. Leicestershire, at Leicester.

22—v. Hampshire, at Southampton.

25—v. Sussex, at Brighton.

August.

1—v. Derbyshire, at Derby.

12—v. Worcestershire, at Dudley.

15—v. Gloucestershire, at Cheltenham.

22—v. South Wales, at Cardiff.

26—v. An England XI, at Norwich.

29—v. Kent, at Canterbury.

September.

2—v. Surrey and Middlesex, at Kennington Oval.

5—v. Lord Lonsborough's XI, at Scarborough.

9—v. South of England, at Hastings.

SOUTH AFRICAN.

May.

4—v. Derbyshire, at Darby.

9—v. Surrey, at Kennington Oval.

13—v. M.C.C., at Lord's.

16—v. Yorkshire, at Huddersfield.

20—v. Oxford University, at Oxford.

23—v. Worcestershire, at Worcester.

30—v. Northamptonshire, at Northampton.

June.

3—v. Cambridge University, at Cambridge.

6—v. Surrey, at Kennington Oval.

13—v. Notts, at Nottingham.

17—v. Somerset, at Bath.

20—v. South Wales, at Swansea.

24—v. Scotland, at Glasgow.

27—v. Scotland, at Edinburgh.

July.

1—v. Middlesex, at Lord's.

4—v. Warwickshire, at Birmingham.

18—v. Kent, at Maidstone.

22—v. Woodbrook Club and Ground, at Bray.

25—v. Ireland, at Dublin.

29—v. Minor Counties, at Stoke-on-Trent.

August.

1—v. Lancashire, at Liverpool.

8—v. Leicestershire, at Leicester.

15—v. Sussex, at Brighton.

19—v. Yorkshire, at Sheffield.

22—v. Lancashire, at Manchester.

26—v. Essex, at Leyton.

29—v. Gloucestershire, at Bristol.

September.

2—v. Hampshire, at Bourne.

5—v. Mr. Lionel Robinson's XI, at Norfolk.

9—v. Lord Lonsborough's XI, at Scarborough.

12—v. South of England, at Hastings.

OTHER FIXTURES.

April.

20—Oval: Surrey Trial Match.

29—Cambridge: The Seniors' Match.

May.

1—Lord's: M.C.C. v. Notts.

2—Oval: Surrey v. Northamptonshire.

6—Lord's: M.C.C. v. Yorkshire.

6—Oval: First Test Trial, England v. The Rest.

6—Brighton: Sussex v. Somerset.

6—Cambridge: Trial Match.

6—Oxford: The Seniors' Match.

9—Lord's: M.C.C. v. Kent.

9—Leicester: Leicestershire v. Yorkshire.

9—Southampton: Hampshire v. Somerset.

9—Cambridge: The University v. Middlesex.

13—Manchester: Lancashire v. Sussex.

13—Sheffield: Yorkshire v. Hampshire.

13—Dudley: Worcestershire v. Surrey.

13—Birmingham: Warwickshire v. Derbyshire.

16—Lord's: Middlesex v. Lancashire.

16—Leyton: Essex v. Northamptonshire.

16—Nottingham: Notts v. Leicestershire.

16—Worcester: Worcestershire v. Hampshire.

16—Gravesend: Kent v. Somerset.

16—Bristol: Gloucestershire v. Warwickshire.

16—Cambridge: The University v. Sussex.

20—Oval: Surrey v. Gloucestershire.

20—Chesterfield: Derbyshire v. Lancashire.

20—Birmingham: Warwickshire v. Sussex.

20—Leeds: Yorkshire v. Kent.

23—Lord's: Test Trial Match.

23—Manchester: Lancashire v. Leicestershire.

23—Brighton: Sussex v. Derbyshire.

23—Bristol: Gloucestershire v. Hampshire.

23—Cambridge: The University v. Yorkshire.

27—Lord's: Middlesex v. Sussex (Carlin's Benefit).

27—Leyton: Essex v. Derbyshire.

27—Bradford: Yorkshire v. Lancashire.

27—Nottingham: Notts v. Surrey.

27—Northampton: Northamptonshire v. Leicestershire.

27—Southampton: Hampshire v. Kent.

27—Taunton: Somerset v. Gloucestershire.

27—Dudley: Worcestershire v. Warwickshire.

30—Lord's: Royal Navy v. the Army.

30—Manchester: Lancashire v. Kent.

30—Leyton: Essex v. Middlesex.

30—Oval: Surrey v. Sussex.

30—Leicester: Leicestershire v. Notts.

30—Southampton: Hampshire v. Derbyshire.

30—Oxford: The University v. Mr. H. K. Foster's Eleven.

30—Dewsbury: Yorkshire v. Somerset.

June.

3—Nottingham: Notts v. Kent.

3—Sheffield: Yorkshire v. Surrey.

3—Manchester: Lancashire v. Essex.

3—Bath: Somerset v. Hampshire.

3—Derby Derbyshire v. Sussex.

3—Oxford: Oxford University v. M.C.C.

6—Lord's: Middlesex v. Hampshire.

6—Worcester: Worcestershire v. Lancashire.

6—Huddersfield: Yorkshire v. Essex.

6—Nottingham: Notts v. Sussex.

6—Leicester: Leicestershire v. Kent.

6—Northampton: Northamptonshire v. Warwickshire.

(The remainder of the fixtures will appear in to-morrow's issue.)

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe. Letters for this route should be addressed via Siberia.

The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended:—Hapeh, Hunan and Tientsin.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London	Due Shanghai
April 20th	May 7th
April 24th	May 10th

MAILS DUE.

German, Goshon, 16th inst.

Siberian, Oriental, 10th inst.

MAILS CLOSE.

Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Hanoi, 10th May, 9 a.m.

Satow, Amoy, Formosa and Fochow—Per Hainan, 10th May, 10 a.m.

Saigon—Per Laertes, 10th May, 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Yawata-maru, 10th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, and Tientsin—Per Chipping, 10th May, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 10th May, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Zefiro, 10th May, 8 p.m.

Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Sung-Kiang, 11th May, 9 a.m.

Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Aden, India, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 10th May, at 6 p.m.—Per Oriental, 11th May, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Loongyang, 11th May, 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Anhui, 11th May, 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empress of Japan, 11th May, 5 p.m.

Swatow, Shanghai, and North China—Per Hainan, 12th May, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa—Per Hainan, 12th May, 9 a.m.

Straits and India via Bombay—Per Polveira, 13th May, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Guthrie, 15th May, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Fochow—Per Hainan, 14th May, 10 a.m.

Straits and Borneo—Per Fatah, 14th May, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Kailong, 14th May, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Tai-yuan, 15th May, 10 a.m.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 15th May, 10 a.m.

Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Aden, India, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. Late Letters 11 to 11.30 a.m. Extra postage 10 cents.—Per Prinz Ludwig, 15th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Fochow—Per Hainan, 17th May, 10 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Ito, 17th May, 11 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Kutasag, 18th May, 11 a.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Aden, India, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. Late Letters 11 to 11.30 a.m. Extra postage 10 cents.—Per Yawata-maru, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Fochow—Per Hainan, 17th May, 10 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Ito, 17th May, 11 a.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

The H. A. L. s.s. C. Fant. left 8 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected here on or about the 11th inst., p.m.

The I. G. M. s.s. Rina left Sandakan on Tuesday, the 7th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on or about Sunday, the 12th inst., a.m.

ARRIVED.

Kyodo Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,219, Morioka, 8th May—Daicon 2nd May, Coal.—M. D. K.

Chihli, Br. s.s., 1,143, F. McGarity, 9th May—Amoy 8th May, Gen.—B. & S.